THE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1785. [No. 1220]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

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HAVING from pure conviction, taken a warm part in favour of the *Britiſh* colonies (now the United States of America) during the late war; and been expoſed, in conſequence of this, to *much* abuſe and *ſome* danger; it muſt be ſuppoſed that I have been waiting for the iſſue with anxiety—I am thankful that my anxiety is removed; and that I have been ſpared to be a witneſs to that very iſſue of the war which has been all along the object of my wiſhes.—With heart-felt ſatisfaction, I ſee the revolution, in favour of univerſal liberty which has taken place in *America*;—a revolution which opens a new proſpect in human affairs, and begins a new æra in the hiſtory of mankind; a revolution by which *Britons* themſelves will be the greateſt gainers, if wiſe enough to improve properly the check that has been given to the deſpotiſm of their miniſters, and to catch the flame of virtuous liberty which has ſaved their American brethren.

The late war in its *commencement* and *progreſs*, did great good by diſſeminating juſt ſentiments of the rights of mankind, and the nature of legitimate government; by exciting a ſpirit of reſiſtance to tyranny, which has emancipated one *European* country, and is likely to emancipate others; and by occaſioning the eſtabliſhment in *America* of forms of government more equitable and more liberal than any the world has yet known. But in its termination the war has done ſtill greater good by preſerving the new governments from that deſtruction in which they muſt have been involved, had Britain conquered; by providing, in a ſequeſtered continent poſſeſſed of many ſingular advan tages, a place of refuge for oppreſt men in every region of the world; and by laying the foundation there of an empire which may be the ſeat of liberty, ſcience and virtue, and from whence there is reaſon to hope theſe ſacred bleſſings will ſpread, till they become univerſal and the time arrives when kings and prieſts ſhall have no more power to oppreſs; and that ignominious ſlavery which has hitherto debaſed the world is exterminated. I therefore, think I ſee the hand of Providence in the late war working for the general good; and can ſcarcely avoid crying out, *It was the Lord's doing.*

Reaſon, as well as tradition and revelation, lead us to expect that a more improved and happy ſtate of human affairs will take place before the conſumation of all things. The world has hitherto been gradually improving. Light and knowledge have been gaining ground, and human life *at preſent*, compared with what it *once* was, is much the ſame that a youth approaching to manhood is compared with an infant.

Such are the natures of things that this progreſs muſt continue. During particular intervals it may be interrupted, but it cannot be deſtroyed. Every preſent advance prepares the way for farther advances; and a ſingle experiment or diſcovery may ſometimes give riſe to ſo many more as ſuddenly to raiſe the ſpecies higher, and to reſemble the effects of opening a new ſenſe, or of the fall of a ſpark on a train that ſprings a mine. For this reaſon, mankind may at laſt arrive at degrees of improvement, which we cannot now even ſuſpect to be poſſible. A dark age may follow an enlightened age; but, in this caſe, the light, after being ſmothered for a time, will break out again with a brighter luſtre. The preſent age of increaſed light, conſidered as ſucceeding the ages of Greece and Rome and an intermediate period of thick darkneſs, furniſhes a proof of the truth of this obſervation. There are certain kinds of improvement which, when once made, cannot be entirely loſt. During the dark ages, the improvements made in the ages that preceeded them remained ſo far as to be recovered immediately at the reſurrection of letters, and to produce afterwards that more rapid progreſs in improvement which has diſtinguiſhed modern times.

There can ſcarcely be a more pleaſing and encouraging object of reflection than this. An accidental obſervation of the effects of gravity, in a garden has been the means of diſcovering the laws that govern the ſolar ſyſtem*, and of enabling us to look down with pity on the ignorance of the moſt enlightened times among the ancients. What new dignity has been given to man, and what additions have been made to his powers, by the invention of optical glaſſes, printing, gun-powder, &c. and by the late diſcoveries in navigation, mathematics, natural philoſophy, &c.

But among the events of modern times tending to the elevation of mankind, there are none probably of ſo much conſequence as the recent one which occaſions theſe obſervations. Perhaps, I do not go too far when I ſay that, next to the introduction of Chriſtianity among mankind, the American revolution may prove the moſt important ſtep in the progreſſive courſe of human improvement. It is an event which may produce a general diffuſion of the principles of humanity, and become the means of ſetting free mankind from the ſhackles of ſuperſtition and tyranny, by leading them to ſee and know "that "nothing is *fundamental* but impartial inquiry, "an honeſt mind, and virtuous practice—that "ſtate policy ought not to be applied to the "ſupport of ſpeculative opinions and formularies "of faith."—"That the members of a civil "community are *confederates*, not *ſubjects* and "their rulers, *ſervants*, not *maſters*.—And that "all legitimate government conſiſts in the do-"minion of equal laws made with common "conſent—that is, in the dominion of men over "*themſelves*; and not in the dominion of com-"munities over communities, or of any men "over other men."

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WILLIAM BLISS,
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Newport, Feb. 5, 1785.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, of Jan. 20.

Mrs. HOLT,

The following Fable coming to hand, and as I am dull in underſtanding metaphors and allegories, pleaſe to give it a place in your paper, that in caſe it ſhould contain (under the veil) any thing of importance, the Gentlemen of Science may have an opportunity of taking off the covering, to the advantage of the public. TOM BUMKIN.

A FABLE.

ON the third day of the ſecond month in the fifth year of our independence, the Lady of *Thirteen Stripes* conceived, became pregnant, and had ſanguine expectations in due time to bring forth an extraordinary exiſtence, of perpetual duration, and mighty in power, and to be named *Five per Cent. ad Valorem*; and there was great joy and gladneſs among the expectants of office, inſomuch that they ſang requiems all the day long, and exulted in the proſpect of ſhortly eating plumb-pudding, rolling in coaches, and having their neſts (though at preſent but of ſtraw) feathered with the ſofteſt down.

Moreover, the Lady was in ecſtatic raptures, for ſhe ſaid within herſelf, 'I ſhall ſhortly ſit as a Queen, and ſhall ſee no more ſorrow, neither will any dare to diſpute my will; and I ſhall be feared, and eſteemed, and revered by all kingdoms, and nations, and people; and I ſhall be no longer under the controul of my preſent ſovereigns, but I ſhall wax mighty, and become great, even to the ends of the earth.'

But alas! how ſoon was the Utopian proſpect blaſted, withered, and ſnatch'd out of ſight!—For it ſo happened, that a certain little petulent Gentleman, called *Rhodus Inſula*, being jealous that the Lady had been guilty of incontinence, to the violation of her marriage contract, was ſo moved with indignation and wrath, that he gave her ſuch a confounded thump, as immediately to bring on great diſtreſs, hard pain, and inſupportable agonies, inſomuch that it was greatly feared that an abortion would be the conſequence.

Moreover, there was great writhing and contortion among the expectants of office, inſomuch that the form of their viſage was convolv'd, and greatly elongated; and they made ſpeedy application to Phyſicians, and promiſed, on the part of the Lady, great rewards and honors to thoſe who ſhould be able to relieve her from her diſtreſſes.

And the Doctors —, —, and —, wrote very long and learned recipes, which may be ſeen at large in the book, entitled, Diſeaſes and Remedies, vol. —, p. —. Nevertheleſs, the Lady continued in great anxiety and diſtreſs; therefore application was made to more able Phyſicians, and Doctors —, —, and —, were preparing to adminiſter the moſt powerful medicines, when a Gentleman of gigantic ſize (called by the natives, the *Big Knife*) gave her ſuch a heavy blow that it brought on an immediate miſcarriage, and all the mountain expectations ſcarcely produced a mouſe.

Shortly after that the Lady was out of the ſtraw, i. e. on the eighteenth day of the third month, and in the year of our independence the ſeventh, the Lady conceived again, and was in great hopes of bringing forth an exiſtence almoſt in the likeneſs of what the other was expected to have been; but perceiving that ſome, fooliſh, had been frightened upon the account of the proſpect of the endleſs duration of the other, the Lady wiſely gave it out (with a view to have it be believed) that this continue in life but twenty-five years.

Moreover, the Quacks and the Doctors, the Farriers and the Surgeons adviſed, that the little petulent Gentleman beforementioned ſhould have no more acceſs to the Lady. but he excluded the circle of her attendants, until he had made full ſatisfaction for the paſt injury, and given ſecurity for his good behaviour in future.

Likewiſe the moſt of the Gentlemen in waiting, appeared diſpoſed to afford their friendly offices to the Lady, to prevent, if poſſible, another miſcarriage; yea, the *Big Knife* himſelf appeared to have ſome remorſe for what he had done, ſo that there was hopes of his future good offices.

Nevertheleſs, as the Lady is troubled with frequent qualms, and does not thicken about the bones ſo faſt as was expected, the Doctors fear that either it is a falſe conception, or that there is danger of another abortion.

Some of the Doctors ſuſpect that the Lady longs for ſomething that is in the poſſeſſion of *Nova Eboriem*, and which, if he continues to withhold, it will prove the deſtruction of the fœtus; but as that Gentleman complains of having been injured by the Lady, there is very little reaſon to conclude that he will be ſo full of good humour at preſent, as to gratify her:—For when the Inhabitants of the Mountains, with ſtrong hand, held poſſeſſion of the north-eaſt part of his farm, and he was about to proceed againſt them upon the ſtatutes of forcible entry and detainer, the Lady interpoſed, and ſolemnly engaged, upon ſubmitting the controverſy to her, to make a final deciſion, and cauſe juſtice to be duly executed, but has failed of fulfilling her promiſe.

Yea moreover, the Agents for the Lady, (and, as they ſay, by her expreſs inſtruction) have purchaſed of thoſe who had no right to ſell the ſame (they having long ſince ſold it to *Nova Eboriem*) two fine country ſeats, the one on the ſouth-weſtern, and the other toward the north-weſtern part of his ſaid farm, with a view (as it is conceived) to hold them with ſtrong hand, and rent them out for the maintenance of his ſervants. *Eboriem* has therefore called his friends together, to take advice in the premiſes, and expects that they will freely ſpeak their minds.

BOLOGNA, Sept. 29

THE former ſeverity of the inquiſition, which has abated in all parts, is greatly diminiſhed here. Laſt Thurſday, in conformity to the Judgment of the inquiſitorial tribunal, a man riding upon an aſs paſſed through the principal ſtreet of this town, carrying a paper, on which were written the crimes of which he ſtood accuſed, viz. ſuperſtition, ſorcery, and compact with the devil. He is 60 years of age, and had been nine months confind in the priſon of the inquiſition.

Frankfort, Oct. 18. The Grand Signior hath permitted to all Chriſtians, whether Catholics, Proteſtants, or Greeks, the free exerciſe of their religion throughout his ſtates.—The Catholic merchants highly extol the toleration of the preſent Sultan, and the protection which he grants to all religions.

Paris, Oct. 24. A citizen of Cologne has lately diſcovered a mode of giving a ball double the force it has by the ordinary method, by a new proceſs in charging the cannon. This diſcovery, ſo advantageous to the artillery, is communicated to Government, whole anſwer the inventor is waiting for.

LONDON, November 2.

The immenſe Air-Balloon, preparing in Lord Foley's garden, is made of a coarſe linen cloth, about 1/2d. a yard, and contains nearly 3500 yards, which is painted over with boiled oil or a varnith. Its dimenſions are 80 feet broad by 84 feet high. There is an aperture at the bottom of it, of about 50 feet in circumference, in which is fixed an iron net and pan to hold the materials requiſite for its inflation? and over which is a tin cover, divided, which opens by hinges, and is to act as an extinguiſher, in caſe of neceſſity.—Below this is hocked a gallery of network, upwards of 70 feet in circumference, which is kept open by light ſtrips of deal, and bamboo cane; in which gallery is to be placed a magazine of ſtraw, tied up in ſmall parcels, ready to keep up the inflation. They likewiſe have a large quantity of rectified ſpirits of wine, tied up in a number of ſheep's bladders, which at any time, when ſet on fire in the pan, will give them an immenſe aſcent. As the greateſt danger will be that of taking fire, they have four hand engines with them; and, as it is computed the balloon will be capable of taking up 16,000lb. weight, they may take water enough. Four perſons are to go up in it. They ſuppoſe they can inflate it in a quarter of an hour. Its preſent weight is computed at two tons. No perſon who has not ſeen it can have an idea of ſo immenſe a globe.

A gentleman from Dublin, who arrived yeſterday at the Temple, has favoured us with the following account reſpecting the meeting of the Iriſh delegetes, in Congreſs, on the 25th ult. at Dublin:—Every preparation was made on the part of government neceſſary to preſerve the peace; private orders having been iſſued to the garriſon to hold themſelves in readineſs. The city magiſtrates were alſo in readineſs to ſuppreſs any tumult. The ſhops were opened conſiderably earlier than the uſual time, and by eight in the morning the ſtreets were filled with people. It was a ſcene exactly like that of a town expecting an attack; hurry, buſtle, and confuſion every where; but, to the aſtoniſhment of the inhabitants, forty delegates only met, being the repreſentatives of but eight counties. The conſequence of this non-attendance was, that the aſſembly broke up without coming to any reſolution; and, of courſe, the whole buſineſs intended and agitated by the Volunteers, with ſo much dreadful preparation, is now diſſolved.

Nov. 13. Before we paragraph the Dutch ſo ſeverely, and, for the faults they have committed, endeavour to depreſs the Proteſtant intereſt in the balance of Europe, it might not be amiſs, ſays a correſpondent, to advert to the conduct of the Emperor in the late unfortunate war. Without a ſingle ſhip of war, and his ſubjects poſſeſſing very few trading ſhips, did not the Emperor formerly accede to the armed neutrality, and publiſh his manifeſtoes? Has not the Emperor profited by the umbrage Mr. Bolts conceived againſt our Eaſt-India Company, and given all poſſible encouragement to a trade to the Eaſt-Indies under the Imperial flag, in which, to the diſgrace of themſelves, ſeveral merchants in London are conſiderable adventurers? Was not the Imperial flag hoiſted to cover all manner of illicit trade, and did not ſhips come into the ports of this kingdom, and deliver cargoes under the ſanction of that flag, in direct violation of the fundamental principles of your navigation? Where is the principal depot for the goods clandeſtinely run into Great-Britain? Does not the Queen of France, generally ſpeaking, rule the Councils of that nation? and how is ſhe related to the Emperor? or have they had any ſerious quarrels? Is England, and is Pruſſia, to remain inactive, and ſuffer the Emperor and France to divide Holland? Little prepared as we are for ſuch an event, the Proteſtant religion, the balance of Europe, requires that Holland ſhould not be managed in ſuch a way. England, Pruſſia and Holland, united, may ſtill bid defiance to all the machinations that may be ſet on foot by France or Germany, or both united. Honeſt John Bull, open your eyes, and ſee the danger, before it is too late.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM on Brenton's Neck, containing about 320 Acres, Part of the Eſtate of Jahleel Brenton, deceaſed, and now improved by Mr. Amos Gardner, jun.—The ſaid Farm has a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, &c. is well watered, and contiguous to ſeveral Beaches, which affords a vaſt Quantity of Sea Manure, and which may be conveyed with little Labour to ſaid Eſtate—it is alſo extremely convenient for Fowling, Fiſhing, &c.—Any Perſon that has an Inclination to Purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who has full Power to diſpoſe of the ſame.

BENJAMIN BRENTON.

Newport, February 12, 1785.

To be SOLD, altogether or in ſeveral Lots, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers,

ELEVEN ACRES and a Half of excellent Land, at the South End of Newport: For further Particulars apply to Joſeph Rogers or the Printer hereof.

N. B. Said Land lies very convenient for manuring.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ELIZABETH HARRISON, late of Newport, Widow, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame; and all who have any Claims upon ſaid Eſtate to bring them in for Settlement to the Subſcribers,

JOHN BOURS,
ROBERT STEVENS, } Executors.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, of Jan. 20.

Mrs. HOLT,

The following Fable coming to hand, and as I am dull in understanding metaphors and allegories, please to give it a place in your paper, that in case it should contain (under the veil) any thing of importance, the Gentlemen of Science may have an opportunity of taking off the covering, to the advantage of the public. TOM BUMKIN.

A FABLE.

ON the third day of the second month in the fifth year of our independence, the Lady of *Thirteen Stripes* conceived, became pregnant, and had sanguine expectations in due time to bring forth an extraordinary existence, of perpetual duration, and mighty in power, and to be named *Five per Cent. ad Valorem*; and there was great joy and gladness among the expectants of office, insomuch that they sang requiems all the day long, and exulted in the prospect of shortly eating plumb-pudding, rolling in coaches, and having their nests (though at present but of straw) feathered with the softest down.

Moreover, the Lady was in ecstatic raptures, for she said within herself, 'I shall shortly sit as a Queen, and shall see no more sorrow, neither will any dare to dispute my will; and I shall be feared, and esteemed, and revered by all kingdoms, and nations, and people; and I shall be no longer under the controul of my present sovereigns, but I shall wax mighty, and become great, even to the ends of the earth.'

But alas! how soon was the Utopian prospect blasted, withered, and snatch'd out of sight!—For it so happened, that a certain little petulent Gentleman, called *Rhodus Insula*, being jealous that the Lady had been guilty of incontinence, to the violation of her marriage contract, was so moved with indignation and wrath, that he gave her such a confounded thump, as immediately to bring on great distress, hard pain, and insupportable agonies, insomuch that it was greatly feared that an abortion would be the consequence.

Moreover, there was great writhing and contortion among the expectants of office, insomuch that the form of their visage was convolv'd, and greatly elongated; and they made speedy application to Physicians, and promised, on the part of the Lady, great rewards and honors to those who should be able to relieve her from her distresses.

And the Doctors —, —, and —, wrote very long and learned recipes, which may be seen at large in the book, entitled, Diseases and Remedies, vol. —, p. —. Nevertheless, the Lady continued in great anxiety and distress; therefore application was made to more able Physicians, and Doctors —, —, and —, were preparing to administer the most powerful medicines, when a Gentleman of gigantic size (called by the natives, the *Big Knife*) gave her such a heavy blow that it brought on an immediate miscarriage, and all the mountain expectations scarcely produced a mouse.

Shortly after that the Lady was out of the straw, i. e. on the eighteenth day of the third month, and in the year of our independence the seventh, the Lady conceived again, and was in great hopes of bringing forth an existence almost in the likeness of what the other was expected to have been; but perceiving that some, foolish, had been frightened upon the account of the prospect of the endless duration of the other, the Lady wisely gave it out (with a view to have it be believed) that this continue in life but twenty-five years.

Moreover, the Quacks and the Doctors, the Farriers and the Surgeons advised, that the little petulent Gentleman beforementioned should have no more access to the Lady, but he excluded the circle of her attendants, until he had made full satisfaction for the past injury, and given security for his good behaviour in future.

Likewise the most of the Gentlemen in waiting, appeared disposed to afford their friendly offices to the Lady, to prevent, if possible, another miscarriage; yea, the *Big Knife* himself appeared to have some remorse for what he had done, so that there was hopes of his future good offices.

Nevertheless, as the Lady is troubled with frequent qualms, and does not thicken about the loins so fast as was expected, the Doctors fear that either it is a false conception, or that there is danger of another abortion.

Some of the Doctors suspect that the Lady longs for something that is in the possession of *Nova Eborieum*, and which, if he continues to withhold, it will prove the destruction of the fœtus; but as that Gentleman complains of having been injured by the Lady, there is very little reason to conclude that he will be so full of good humour at present, as to gratify her:—For when the Inhabitants of the Mountains, with strong hand, held possession of the north-east part of his farm, and he was about to proceed against them upon the statutes of forcible entry and detainer, the Lady interposed, and solemnly engaged, upon submitting the controversy to her, to make a final decision, and cause justice to be duly executed, but has failed of fulfilling her promise.

Yea moreover, the Agents for the Lady, (and, as they say, by her express instruction) have purchased of those who had no right to sell the same (they having long since sold it to *Nova Eborieum*) two fine country seats, the one on the south-western, and the other toward the north-western part of his said farm, with a view (as it is conceived) to hold them with strong hand, and rent them out for the maintenance of his servants. *Eborieum* has therefore called his friends together, to take advice in the premises, and expects that they will freely speak their minds.

BOLOGNA, Sept. 29

THE former severity of the inquisition, which has abated in all parts, is greatly diminished here. Last Thursday, in conformity to the Judgment of the inquisitorial tribunal, a man riding upon an ass passed through the principal street of this town, carrying a paper, on which were written the crimes of which he stood accused, viz. superstition, sorcery, and compact with the devil. He is 60 years of age, and had been nine months confind in the prison of the inquisition.

Frankfort, Oct. 18. The Grand Signior hath permitted to all Christians, whether Catholics, Protestants, or Greeks, the free exercise of their religion throughout his states.—The Catholic merchants highly extol the toleration of the present Sultan, and the protection which he grants to all religions.

Paris, Oct. 24. A citizen of Cologne has lately discovered a mode of giving a ball double the force it has by the ordinary method, by a new process in charging the cannon. This discovery, so advantageous to the artillery is communicated to Government, whose answer the inventor is waiting for.

LONDON, November 2.

The immense Air-Balloon, preparing in Lord Foley's garden, is made of a coarse linen cloth, about 1/2d. a yard, and contains nearly 3500 yards, which is painted over with boiled oil or a varnish. Its dimensions are 80 feet broad by 84 feet high. There is an aperture at the bottom of it, of about 50 feet in circumference, in which is fixed an iron net and pan to hold the materials requisite for its inflation? and over which is a tin cover, divided, which opens by hinges, and is to act as an extinguisher, in case of necessity.—Below this is hooked a gallery of network, upwards of 70 feet in circumference, which is kept open by light strips of deal, and bamboo cane; in which gallery is to be placed a magazine of straw, tied up in small parcels, ready to keep up the inflation. They likewise have a large quantity of rectified spirits of wine, tied up in a number of sheep's bladders, which at any time, when set on fire in the pan, will give them an immense ascent. As the greatest danger will be that of taking fire, they have four hand engines with them; and as it is computed the balloon will be capable of taking up 16,000lb. weight, they may take water enough. Four persons are to go up in it. They suppose they can inflate it in a quarter of an hour. Its present weight is computed at two tons. No person who has not seen it can have an idea of so immense a globe.

A gentleman from Dublin, who arrived yesterday at the Temple, has favoured us with the following account respecting the meeting of the Irish delegetes, in Congress, on the 25th ult. at Dublin:—Every preparation was made on the part of government necessary to preserve the peace; private orders having been issued to the garrison to hold themselves in readiness. The city magistrates were also in readiness to suppress any tumult. The shops were opened considerably earlier than the usual time, and by eight in the morning the streets were filled with people. It was a scene exactly like that of a town expecting an attack; hurry, bustle, and confusion every where; but, to the astonishment of the inhabitants, forty delegates only met, being the representatives of but eight counties. The consequence of this non-attendance was, that the assembly broke up without coming to any resolution; and, of course, the whole business intended and agitated by the Volunteers, with so much dreadful preparation, is now dissolved.

Nov. 13. Before we paragraph the Dutch so severely, and, for the faults they have committed, endeavour to depress the Protestant interest in the balance of Europe, it might not be amiss, says a correspondent, to advert to the conduct of the Emperor in the late unfortunate war. Without a single ship of war, and his subjects possessing very few trading ships, did not the Emperor formerly accede to the armed neutrality, and publish his manifestoes? Has not the Emperor profited by the umbrage Mr. Bolts conceived against our East-India Company, and given all possible encouragement to a trade to the East-Indies under the Imperial flag, in which, to the disgrace of themselves, several merchants in London are considerable adventurers? Was not the Imperial flag hoisted to cover all manner of illicit trade, and did not ships come into the ports of this kingdom, and deliver cargoes under the sanction of that flag, in direct violation of the fundamental principles of your navigation? Where is the principal depot for the goods clandestinely run into Great-Britain? Does not the Queen of France, generally speaking, rule the Councils of that nation? and how is she related to the Emperor? or have they had any serious quarrels? Is England, and is Prussia, to remain inactive, and suffer the Emperor and France to divide Holland? Little prepared as we are for such an event, the Protestant religion, the balance of Europe, requires that Holland should not be managed in such a way. England, Prussia and Holland, united, may still bid defiance to all the machinations that may be set on foot by France or Germany, or both united. Honest John Bull, open your eyes, and see the danger, before it is too late.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM on Brenton's Neck, containing about 320 Acres, Part of the Estate of Jahleel Brenton, deceased, and now improved by Mr. Amos Gardner, jun.—The said Farm has a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, &c. is well watered, and contiguous to several Beaches, which affords a vast Quantity of Sea Manure, and which may be conveyed with little Labour to said Estate—it is also extremely convenient for Fowling, Fishing, &c.—Any Person that has an Inclination to Purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, who has full Power to dispose of the same.

BENJAMIN BRENTON.

Newport, February 12, 1785.

To be SOLD, altogether or in several Lots, as may best suit the Purchasers,

ELEVEN ACRES and a Half of excellent Land, at the South End of Newport: For further Particulars apply to Joseph Rogers or the Printer hereof.

N. B. Said Land lies very convenient for manuring.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ELIZABETH HARRISON, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, are hereby requested to pay the same; and all who have any Claims upon said Estate to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscribers,

JOHN BOURS, } Executors.
ROBERT STEVENS, }

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

On Thurſday and Friday laſt we had ſoutherly winds, accompanied with rain, which opened our navigation, ſo that on Sunday between twenty and thirty ſail of outward-bound veſſels left this port to proceed on their intended voyages; ſince which ſeveral veſſels that had been detained below by the ice have come up to town.

Captain Morgan, of the ſloop Deſpatch, arrived here, after a paſſage of 30 days from Antigua, informs, that a few days before he ſailed, the Mediator man of war arrived there from England, whoſe Captain immediately ſearched the papers of all the veſſels then in the harbour; and a day or two after an American veſſel arrived, which had ſuſtained ſome damage in her maſt: The Captain of the man of war ordered her under his ſtern, forbid hoiſting her colours, and after ſending his carpenter on board to repair the maſt, directed her to proceed to ſea again, without ſuffering her to enter.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

It is ſurpriſing, ſays a correſpondent, conſidering the great variety of mercantile tranſactions between this country and Great-Britain, that there are not Ambaſſadors reſiding at the ſeveral Courts. If it ariſes from the haughty, diſdainful diſpoſition of England, as without doubt it does, we ought to have reſentment enough to ceaſe trading with her, and gratitude demands its flowing in another channel, until they ſhall have learned to treat America in a manner becoming her dignity. The Engliſh papers, the only means we have at preſent of knowing the ſentiments of the nation, ſay but little on this head, the only paragraph we have received, reſpecting it, is from a London paper of October 23, the writer of which ſays, "On obſerving in a late paper, that the propriety of ſending an Ambaſſador to our revolted colonies had been agitated in the cabinet, and even met with patrons who durſt ſet their face or front to ſuch a motion," a correſpondent hopes the whole is a lie, a rank, horrid lie: Otherwiſe he would be glad to know what infamy next would be propoſed for this degraded, betrayed and diſhonored country, condemned, as it is, to receive and obey the gentle, friendly commands of France, pitying and deſtroying us.

Jan. 29. An act of grace and quiet having been paſſed by our Hon. Houſes of Legiſlature, during their laſt Seſſion, reſpecting a number of citizens and other ſubjects, charged with offences againſt the State; the Judges of the Supreme Court, empowered by the aforeſaid law, have in their late proceedings at Albany, *annulled* and *ſuppreſſed* the ſeveral indictments againſt near an hundred perſons which had been pending during the laſt twenty months.

The gentlemen compoſing that very reſpectable body of Merchants in our Chamber of Commerce, have invited their Excellencies the Preſident, and all the other Delegates, now in Congreſs aſſembled, to dine with that Corporation on Thurſday next, at Mr. Bradford's Coffee-Houſe.

HARTFORD, Jan. 25.

A correſpondent, who has read Dr. PRICE's Obſervations on the Revolution in America, deſires that they may be publiſhed in every newspaper on the continent. They ought not to be paſſed over with a ſlight peruſal—they ought to be written before every man's eyes, in *letters of gold*——they ought to be imprinted on the mind of every American, and be immediately carried into practice by all the legiſlatures of the United States. It would perhaps be ſaying too much to aſſert that every idea is practicable; but certain it is that moſt of his remarks are ſacred, and to us, intereſting truths.

BOSTON, February 7.

Capt. Crowinſhield, in the brig Hope, arrived at Salem, on Sunday laſt, from Jamaica, but laſt from the Mole.

Capt. Crowinſhield left Jaimaca on the 23d of December, and informs, that, on the Monday following, the ports of that iſland were again to be ſhut againſt the American trade, and without a probability of their being open in future:—— that it was ſaid the Commander in Chief had been cenſured for admitting American veſſels in the manner he had done; and that General Grant, the hero who could conquer (or march through) America with 5000 men, was coming out from England as Governor of that iſland.

We hear that his Excellency John Hancock, Eſq; on Saturday laſt, communicated to the General Court his intention ſhortly to offer his reſignation of the office of Governor of this commonwealth, on account of his long and continued bodily infirmities.

We hear from New-York, that there is now conſtructing in that city, an Air Balloon, thirty feet high; to which will be affixed a gallery and boat. It is building at an Academy, at the expence of ſubſcribers, and it is ſuppoſed will coſt about 500 dollars.

NEWPORT, February 12.

By a London Paper of Nov. 7, it appears, that the Iriſh Congreſs, on the 27th of October, adjourned to the 20th of January, then to meet at Dublin.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Friend in this City.

"One would ſuppoſe the many Inſtances of Mortality among thoſe who have the Small-Pox the natural Way, would convince the Authority of Rhode-Iſland of the Propriety of Inoculation, when Heaven itſelf as it were, has revealed this happy Method by crowning it with ſuch Succeſs. Should the People of the Eaſtern States continue their ſtrange Oppoſition to this providential Diſcovery, it will, I am fearfull, be viſited on them by manifold Judgments the other Way."

MARRIED.] At Providence, Mr. STEPHEN HOPKINS, jun. Merchant, to Miſs POLLY RODMAN, Daughter of the late Capt. WILLIAM RODMAN, of this City.

DEATHS.]—At Providence, JAMES ANGELL, Eſq.

—In this City, Mrs. MARY GIBBS, Wife of Capt. JAMES GIBBS, in the 68th Year of her Age.

*** *The fortunate Numbers in the Second Claſs of the Firſt Congregational Church Lottery will be inſerted in our next.*

To the PRINTER of the NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

IT is preſumed that the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns in this State have not forgot our alarming feelings, and what we lately ſuffered from Britiſh cruelty, in the late calamitous war, by the repeated depredations committed upon us by Great-Britain, we, by the frequent acts of the legiſlature and orders from the commanding officers, were obliged to defend ourſelves againſt the continual depredations of the ſhips and armies of Great-Britain; and all attended with very great expences; this ſituation cauſed great and frequent taxations upon us, and eſpecially on the land-holders, far beyond their ability; but looking forward, and exerting every nerve, with an expectation of ſoon putting a period to the conteſt we were engaged in, and of reaping the bleſſings of peace and independence, have endeavoured to comply with the many requiſitions of the Hon. General-Aſſembly, until we find, by woeful experience, that our reſources are almoſt exhauſted; and that a ſufficient medium is not circulating among us, to carry on the neceſſary buſineſs of the merchants and land-holders, to diſcharge the exigent expences of the State: For remedy whereof, it is thought expedient by many of the reſpectable inhabitants, that it would be laudable and of the greateſt utility, for the Hon. General Aſſembly of this State to enact, that the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds (or ſuch a ſum as they may in their wiſdom think proper) be ſpeedily emitted, making every ſix ſhillings thereof equal to a ſilver Spaniſh mill'd dollar, or gold at its proportionate value, to be let out, upon good land ſecurity to the land-holders for ſeven years, at the rate of four per cent. per annum; the intereſt to be paid yearly to the General Treaſurer, and be appropriated towards the payment of the exigent charges of the State, and the principal to be paid in five annual equal payments, to the Keeper of the Grand Committee's Office, to be burnt, which it's thought would, in a great degree, extricate us from our preſent diſtreſſes, as the emitting paper money heretofore by our predeceſſors, and letting the ſame out in this mode, was highly beneficial to them, in building veſſels, houſes, cultivating their lands, and paying the expences of government, and of courſe will always produce the ſame good effect. If what has been ſaid ſhall be convincing, that it is yet in our power to retrieve ourſelves, it is to be hoped that all ſuch as are in ſtations, which render them capable of performing ſo beneficial a ſervice to their country, will apply their thoughts, their care, and their intereſt, to procure the ſpeedy execution of ſuch a uſeful plan, which is humbly offered to their conſideration, always remembering, that the loſing of time often proves to be the loſs of opportunities which can never be retrieved.

A FREEMAN.

February 7th, 1785.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Feb.* 12.

INWARD ENTRIES, *From*

NONE.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Sally, W. Howland, Hiſpaniola.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of JOHN MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to

ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.

Newport, February 12, 1785.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, has appointed us Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of JAMES FITCH, late of Newport aforeſaid, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—We do hereby inform the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received, by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, in ſaid Newport, within the aboveſaid Time.

THOMAS HOWLAND,
JONATHAN GLADDING.

Newport, February 8, 1785.

CHRSTOPHER CHAMPLIN

Hath juſt imported, and has now to ſell at his Store,

BOHEA-TEA, by the Cheſt; Swediſh Iron aſſorted; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Cordage—and a ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods.

Newport, October 8, 1784.

GEORGE GIBBS

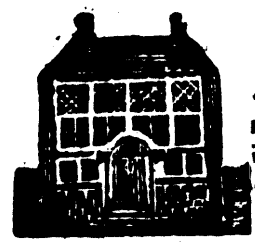
HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a conſtant Supply of new Philadelphia ſuperfine and common FLOUR, and Philadelphia Bar-Iron aſſorted—Tea by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity—Liſbon Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarſe and fine Salt—Weſt-India and New England Rum, Melaſſes, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, or Barrel.

N. B. Orders on the Impoſt Office will be received in Pay for any of the above Aricles.

To be SOLD, and entered upon the 25th of March, 1785,

THAT very valuable FARM, the Northerly Part of Mount-Hope, in the Town of Briſtol, State of Rhode-Iſland, containing about 430 Acres of excellent arable and Paſture Land, with a large Quantity of Ship Timber and other Trees, butting on the Sea, where Ships of Burthen may be built,—For further Particulars inquire of GEORGE BETHUNE, Eſq; of Cambridge, State of Maſſachuſetts, or of the Subſcriber, in Boſton.

MARTIN BRIMMER.



TO BE SOLD,

A Lot with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe almoſt new ſtanding thereon, ſituated in a pleaſant Part of the City. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

On Thurſday and Friday laſt we had ſoutherly winds, accompanied with rain, which opened our navigation, ſo that on Sunday between twenty and thirty ſail of outward-bound veſſels left this port to proceed on their intended voyages; ſince which ſeveral veſſels that had been detained below by the ice have come up to town.

Captain Morgan, of the ſloop Deſpatch, arrived here, after a paſſage of 30 days from Antigua, informs, that a few days before he ſailed, the Mediator man of war arrived there from England, whoſe Captain immediately ſearched the papers of all the veſſels then in the harbour; and a day or two after an American veſſel arrived, which had ſuſtained ſome damage in her maſt: The Captain of the man of war ordered her under his ſtern, forbid hoiſting her colours, and after ſending his carpenter on board to repair the maſt, directed her to proceed to ſea again, without ſuffering her to enter.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

It is ſurpriſing, ſays a correſpondent, conſidering the great variety of mercantile tranſactions between this country and Great-Britain, that there are not Ambaſſadors reſiding at the ſeveral Courts. If it ariſes from the haughty, diſdainful diſpoſition of England, as without doubt it does, we ought to have reſentment enough to ceaſe trading with her, and gratitude demands its flowing in another channel, until they ſhall have learned to treat America in a manner becoming her dignity. The Engliſh papers, the only means we have at preſent of knowing the ſentiments of the nation, ſay but little on this head, the only paragraph we have received, reſpecting it, is from a London paper of October 23, the writer of which ſays, "On obſerving in a late paper, that the propriety of ſending an Ambaſſador to our revolted colonies had been agitated in the cabinet, and even met with patrons who durſt ſet their face or front to ſuch a motion," a correſpondent hopes the whole is a lie, a rank, horrid lie: Otherwiſe he would be glad to know what infamy next would be propoſed for this degraded, betrayed and diſhonored country, condemned, as it is, to receive and obey the gentle, friendly commands of France, pitying and deſtroying us.

Jan. 29. An act of grace and quiet having been paſſed by our Hon. Houſes of Legiſlature, during their laſt Seſſion, reſpecting a number of citizens and other ſubjects, charged with offences againſt the State; the Judges of the Supreme Court, empowered by the aforeſaid law, have in their late proceedings at Albany, *annulled* and *ſuppreſſed* the ſeveral indictments againſt near an hundred perſons which had been pending during the laſt twenty months.

The gentlemen compoſing that very reſpectable body of Merchants in our Chamber of Commerce, have invited their Excellencies the Preſident, and all the other Delegates, now in Congreſs aſſembled, to dine with that Corporation on Thurſday next, at Mr. Bradford's Coffee-Houſe.

HARTFORD, Jan. 25.

A correſpondent, who has read Dr. PRICE's Obſervations on the Revolution in America, deſires that they may be publiſhed in every newspaper on the continent. They ought not to be paſſed over with a ſlight peruſal—they ought to be written before every man's eyes, in *letters of gold*——they ought to be imprinted on the mind of every American, and be immediately carried into practice by all the legiſlatures of the United States. It would perhaps be ſaying too much to aſſert that every idea is practicable; but certain it is that moſt of his remarks are ſacred, and to us, intereſting truths.

BOSTON, February 7.

Capt. Crowinſhield, in the brig Hope, arrived at Salem, on Sunday laſt, from Jamaica, but laſt from the Mole.

Capt. Crowinſhield left Jaimaca on the 23d of December, and informs, that, on the Monday following, the ports of that iſland were again to be ſhut againſt the American trade, and without a probability of their being open in future:—— that it was ſaid the Commander in Chief had been cenſured for admitting American veſſels in the manner he had done; and that General Grant, the hero who could conquer (or march through) America with 5000 men, was coming out from England as Governor of that iſland.

We hear that his Excellency John Hancock, Eſq; on Saturday laſt, communicated to the General Court his intention ſhortly to offer his reſignation of the office of Governor of this commonwealth, on account of his long and continued bodily infirmities.

We hear from New-York, that there is now conſtructing in that city, an Air Balloon, thirty feet high; to which will be affixed a gallery and boat. It is building at an Academy, at the expence of ſubſcribers, and it is ſuppoſed will coſt about 500 dollars.

NEWPORT, February 12.

By a London Paper of Nov. 7, it appears, that the Iriſh Congreſs, on the 27th of October, adjourned to the 20th of January, then to meet at Dublin.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Friend in this City.

"One would ſuppoſe the many Inſtances of Mortality among thoſe who have the Small-Pox the natural Way, would convince the Authority of Rhode-Iſland of the Propriety of Inoculation, when Heaven itſelf as it were, has revealed this happy Method by crowning it with ſuch Succeſs. Should the People of the Eaſtern States continue their ſtrange Oppoſition to this providential Diſcovery, it will, I am fearfull, be viſited on them by manifold Judgments the other Way."

MARRIED.] At Providence, Mr. STEPHEN HOPKINS, jun. Merchant, to Miſs POLLY RODMAN, Daughter of the late Capt. WILLIAM RODMAN, of this City.

DEATHS.]—At Providence, JAMES ANGELL, Eſq.

—In this City, Mrs. MARY GIBBS, Wife of Capt. JAMES GIBBS, in the 68th Year of her Age.

*** *The fortunate Numbers in the Second Claſs of the Firſt Congregational Church Lottery will be inſerted in our next.*

To the PRINTER of the NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

IT is preſumed that the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns in this State have not forgot our alarming feelings, and what we lately ſuffered from Britiſh cruelty, in the late calamitous war, by the repeated depredations committed upon us by Great-Britain, we, by the frequent acts of the legiſlature and orders from the commanding officers, were obliged to defend ourſelves againſt the continual depredations of the ſhips and armies of Great-Britain; and all attended with very great expences; this ſituation cauſed great and frequent taxations upon us, and eſpecially on the land-holders, far beyond their ability; but looking forward, and exerting every nerve, with an expectation of ſoon putting a period to the conteſt we were engaged in, and of reaping the bleſſings of peace and independence, have endeavoured to comply with the many requiſitions of the Hon. General Aſſembly, until we find, by woeful experience, that our reſources are almoſt exhauſted; and that a ſufficient medium is not circulating among us, to carry on the neceſſary buſineſs of the merchants and land-holders, to diſcharge the exigent expences of the State: For remedy whereof, it is thought expedient by many of the reſpectable inhabitants, that it would be laudable and of the greateſt utility, for the Hon. General Aſſembly of this State to enact, that the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds (or ſuch a ſum as they may in their wiſdom think proper) be ſpeedily emitted, making every ſix ſhillings thereof equal to a ſilver Spaniſh mill'd dollar, or gold at its proportionate value, to be let out, upon good land ſecurity to the land-holders for ſeven years, at the rate of four per cent. per annum; the intereſt to be paid yearly to the General Treaſurer, and be appropriated towards the payment of the exigent charges of the State, and the principal to be paid in five annual equal payments, to the Keeper of the Grand Committee's Office, to be burnt, which it's thought would, in a great degree, extricate us from our preſent diſtreſſes, as the emitting paper money heretofore by our predeceſſors, and letting the ſame out in this mode, was highly beneficial to them, in building veſſels, houſes, cultivating their lands, and paying the expences of government, and of courſe will always produce the ſame good effect. If what has been ſaid ſhall be convincing, that it is yet in our power to retrieve ourſelves, it is to be hoped that all ſuch as are in ſtations, which render them capable of performing ſo beneficial a ſervice to their country, will apply their thoughts, their care, and their intereſt, to procure the ſpeedy execution of ſuch a uſeful plan, which is humbly offered to their conſideration, always remembering, that the loſing of time often proves to be the loſs of opportunities which can never be retrieved.

A FREEMAN.

February 7th, 1785.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Feb.* 12.

INWARD ENTRIES, *From*

NONE.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Sally, W. Howland, Hiſpaniola.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of JOHN MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to

ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.

Newport, February 12, 1785.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, has appointed us Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of JAMES FITCH, late of Newport aforeſaid, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—We do hereby inform the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received, by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, in ſaid Newport, within the aboveſaid Time.

THOMAS HOWLAND,
JONATHAN GLADDING.

Newport, February 8, 1785.

CHRSTOPHER CHAMPLIN

Hath juſt imported, and has now to ſell at his Store,

BOHEA-TEA, by the Cheſt; Swediſh Iron aſſorted; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Cordage—and a ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods.

Newport, October 8, 1784.

GEORGE GIBBS

HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a conſtant Supply of new Philadelphia ſuperfine and common FLOUR, and Philadelphia Bar-Iron aſſorted—Tea by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity—Liſbon Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarſe and fine Salt—Weſt-India and New England Rum, Melaſſes, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, or Barrel.

N. B. Orders on the Impoſt Office will be received in Pay for any of the above Aricles.

To be SOLD, and entered upon the 25th of March, 1785,

THAT very valuable FARM, the Northerly Part of Mount-Hope, in the Town of Briſtol, State of Rhode-Iſland, containing about 430 Acres of excellent arable and Paſture Land, with a large Quantity of Ship Timber and other Trees, butting on the Sea, where Ships of Burthen may be built.—For further Particulars inquire of GEORGE BETHUNE, Eſq; of Cambridge, State of Maſſachuſetts, or of the Subſcriber, in Boſton.

MARTIN BRIMMER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe almoſt new ſtanding thereon, ſituated in a pleaſant Part of the City. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has to ſell, at his Store, for CASH,

WINDOW GLASS,

by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

Newport, October 29, 1784.

For CHARLESTON,
(SOUTH CAROLINA)
The Ship ENTERPRIZE
BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Maſter,
Will ſail by the 15th of February—Has excellent Accommodations—For Freight or Paſſage apply to CASEY, SON, & GREENE, at Eaſt-Greenwich, or to the Maſter at Newport.

Eaſt-Greenwich, Jan. 21, 1785.

ROBERT STODDARD,

At his Store, two Doors below Baniſter's Wharf, has for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry and Liſbon Wines of the firſt Quality; Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; Brandy and Geneva; Hyſon, Souſhong and Bohea Teas, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Alſpice; Pepper and Ginger; Figs, Raiſins, Currants and Almonds; Sweet Oil; Muſtard; Hair-Powder and Starch; Copperas and Allum; Powder and Shot; Jones's beſt Philadelphia Snuff in Bladders and Bottles.—Alſo a Variety of well aſſorted Queen's and Glaſs Ware, &c. &c.

He has alſo for Sale a few Barrels of the beſt Iriſh meſs Beef.

Newport, January 28, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, ſituate in South-Kingſtown, it being Part of the Farm formerly belonging to the late Governor Ward; it is pleaſantly ſituated, being about five Miles ſoutherly of Tower-Hill, and lies on the Poſt-Road. For the Terms thereof inquire of

PELEG PECKHAM.

South-Kingſtown, 26th of 1ſt Month, 1785.

GOOD Encouragement will be given to a Perſon well acquainted with the Buſineſs of making Hard Soap and Tallow Candles, in very convenient Works prepared for that Purpoſe, by

SAMUEL BRENTON.

Newport, January 28, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benſon,

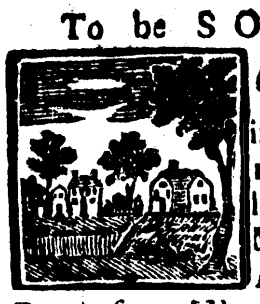
In the Ships Waſhington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Waſhington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glaſs, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, and now ſelling at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, No. 269, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Half Money and Half Goods, given for Orders on the Impoſt-Office.

Newport, December 24, 1784.

To be SOLD or LET,



A FARM lying in Point-Judith, adjoining the Sea, of about 180 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Cheeſe-Houſe, Milk-Houſe, &c. thereon: Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe or Hire, may know the Terms by applying to JAMES ROBINSON, in Newport.

Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th of March next.

January 28, 1785.

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Providence, January 22, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

At his STORE,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogſhead, Barrel, and Gallon,
Weſt-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto,
Brandy by the Barrel or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Coffee by the Hundred,
Alſpice by the Bag or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,

Alſo a Quantity of Lignumvitæ, Iriſh Pork, and Dry Cod-Fiſh.

Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, January 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Minturn,

At his Store, on the Wharf oppoſite Col. John Malbone's Dwelling-Houſe,

SPERMACETI Candles and ſtrain Oil; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity; Liſbon Wine, by the Quarter Caſk; Molaſſes and Rum, by the Hogſhead; and common and ſuperfine Flour.

A General Aſſortment of Woollens, Shags for Waiſtcoats, Velvtes, Corduroys, Looking-Glaſſes, Hoſe's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glaſs, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, ſold on the loweſt Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-ſtreet.

George Gibbs

HAS for Sale at his Store next northward of his Dwelling-Houſe, in Thames-ſtreet, cheap for Caſh, a complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons.

Thomas Howland

HATH received by the Waſhington, Capt. Smith, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which he will ſell on ſuch low Terms as muſt give Satisfaction; and will aſſure the Public, that thoſe who are not acquainted with the Price of Goods, may rely on being ſerved at his Shop, on as good Terms as the very beſt Judges.

He returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them, that his utmoſt Endeavours will be to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, by

JACOB RICHARDSON,

OBSERVATIONS on the Importance of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION; and the Means of making it a Benefit to the WORLD. By RICHARD PRICE, D. D. L. L. D. and Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in New-England.

ALSO,

Bibles; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Watt's Pſalms, Hymns, and Lyric Poems; Tate and Brady's Pſalms; Relly's Hymns; Fenning's Arithmetic; Grammars; Spelling-Books;—Young Man's Companion; Art of Speaking; Hervey's Meditations; Young's Night Thoughts; Blair's Sermons and Lectures; Fordyce's Addreſſes; Dictionaries; Art of Cookery; Elegant Extracts; Preceptor; Beauties of Shakeſpear and Johnſon; Hoyle improved; Lady's Advice to her Children; Annual Regiſter; Life and Opinions of Triſtram Shandy; Help to Elocution; Ahiman Rezon, abridgid and digeſted as a help to all that are or would be free and accepted Maſons; Letters of Ignatius Sancho an African; with the following Novels, Independant; The Ring; Sylph; Blanford Races; Receſs; Ruthen's Abbey; American Wanderer; Dangerous Connexions; Orphan; Portrait; Roderick Random; Peggy & Patty; Fine Lady; Eloſia & Livarot; Sanford & Merton, &c. Buchan's Family Medicine; Lewis's Chemyſtry; Akenſide's Poems; Seamens Books; Variety of gilt Books for Children; Chapmans Books; Junius's Letters; Cook's and Boyle's Voyages; Gentleman's, London, and Univerſal Magazines; Account Books, and Copy Books; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Penknives; Ink-Pots; Cake-Ink and Ink Powder; Writing Paper; Slates and Pencils; Paſteboards; Cartridge and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, beſt Dutch Quils, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Law's School Harmony for Singing Schools; Cheſterfield's Principles of Politeneſs; Emmons's Diſcourſe concerning the General Judgment, &c. Goldſmith's Deſerted Village; Groſvernor's Mourner; Friendly Dialogue on the Nature of Duty; Webſter's Inſtitutes; Maſſachuſetts Regiſters, and Almanacks for 1785.

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Coffee by the Hundred,
Alſpice by the Bag or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,

Alſo a Quantity of Lignumvitæ, Iriſh Pork, and Dry Cod-Fiſh.

Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, January 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Minturn,

At his Store, on the Wharf oppoſite Col. John Malbone's Dwelling-Houſe,

SPERMACETI Candles and ſtrain Oil; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity; Liſbon Wine, by the Quarter Caſk; Molaſſes and Rum, by the Hogſhead; and common and ſuperfine Flour.

A General Aſſortment of Woollens, Shags for Waiſtcoats, Velvtes, Corduroys, Looking-Glaſſes, Hoſe's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glaſs, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, ſold on the loweſt Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-ſtreet.

George Gibbs

HAS for Sale at his Store next northward of his Dwelling-Houſe, in Thames-ſtreet, cheap for Caſh, a complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons.

Thomas Howland

HATH received by the Waſhington, Capt. Smith, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which he will ſell on ſuch low Terms as muſt give Satisfaction; and will aſſure the Public, that thoſe who are not acquainted with the Price of Goods, may rely on being ſerved at his Shop, on as good Terms as the very beſt Judges.

He returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them, that his utmoſt Endeavours will be to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, by

JACOB RICHARDSON,

OBSERVATIONS on the Importance of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION; and the Means of making it a Benefit to the WORLD. By RICHARD PRICE, D. D. L. L. D. and Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in New-England.

ALSO,

Bibles; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Watt's Pſalms, Hymns, and Lyric Poems; Tate and Brady's Pſalms; Relly's Hymns; Fenning's Arithmetic; Grammars; Spelling-Books;—Young Man's Companion; Art of Speaking; Hervey's Meditations; Young's Night Thoughts; Blair's Sermons and Lectures; Fordyce's Addreſſes; Dictionaries; Art of Cookery; Elegant Extracts; Preceptor; Beauties of Shakeſpear and Johnſon; Hoyle improved; Lady's Advice to her Children; Annual Regiſter; Life and Opinions of Triſtram Shandy; Help to Elocution; Ahiman Rezon, abridgid and digeſted as a help to all that are or would be free and accepted Maſons; Letters of Ignatius Sancho an African; with the following Novels, Independant; The Ring; Sylph; Blanford Races; Receſs; Ruthen's Abbey; American Wanderer; Dangerous Connexions; Orphan; Portrait; Roderick Random; Peggy & Patty; Fine Lady; Eloſia & Livarot; Sanford & Merton, &c. Buchan's Family Medicine; Lewis's Chemyſtry; Akenſide's Poems; Seamens Books; Variety of gilt Books for Children; Chapmans Books; Junius's Letters; Cook's and Boyle's Voyages; Gentleman's, London, and Univerſal Magazines; Account Books, and Copy Books; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Penknives; Ink-Pots; Cake-Ink and Ink-Powder; Writing Paper; Slates and Pencils; Paſteboards; Cartridge and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, beſt Dutch Quils, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Law's School Harmony for Singing Schools; Cheſterfield's Principles of Politeneſs; Emmons's Diſcourſe concerning the General Judgment, &c. Goldſmith's Deſerted Village; Groſvernor's Mourner; Friendly Dialogue on the Nature of Duty; Webſter's Inſtitutes; Maſſachuſetts Regiſters, and Almanacks for 1785.